GABRYL-SULKOWA, M.; STILLER, A.

Tietze's disease. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.7:323-325 16 Feb 59.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala Czerniakowskiego i Lecznicy Ministenstwa Zdrowia w Warszawie; ordynator: prof. dr med. M. Fejgin. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Stepnska 19. Szpital Czerniakowski.
(RIBS, dis.
Tietze's dis., case reports (Pol))

GABRYS, Aleksander

Evaluation of the determination of the blood cholesterol level in patients operated on for hyperthyroidism. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.16:585-589 13 Ap '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej w Zabrzu (kierownik: prof. dr. J. Gasinski).

GABRYS, Aleksander; WYSOCKA, Irena

Water solution of vitamin D-3 in the treatment of postoperative tetany. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.31:1160-1162 2 Ag '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Slaskiej AM w Katowicach (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Jozef Gasinski).

GABRYS, Alojzy; GABRYS, Karol

Toxoplasmosis in cats. Wiad. parazyt. 9 no.3:201-210 '63.

1. Wojewodzki Zaklad Higieny Weterynaryjnej, Katowice.
(CAT DISEASES) (TOXOPLASMOSIS, ANIMAL)
(ZOONOSES)

GABRYS, Antoni; LIBERSKI, Maciej

Serologic studies in cats for toxoplasmosis. Wiad. parazyt. 10 no.4:389 '64

1. Wojewodzki Zaklad Higieny Weterynaryjnej, Katowice.

GABRYS, Jan, mgr inz.

[redacted] on the gallery supports in disturbed zinc ore deposits. Rudy i metale 6 no.8:340-345 Ag '61.

GABRYS, Jan, mgr inż.

Graduate engineers and technicians and technological progress. Rudy i metale 8 no.2:75-76 F '63.

BATORSKA-GABRYS, Wanda, mgr inz.; GABRYS, Jan, mgr inz.

Mining industry and processing of more important mineral raw materials in Morocco. Rudy i metale 8 no.8:309-315 Ag '63.

POLAND

CZEKALA, Zbigniew, Lek. med. and GABRYS, Karol, X ray Department (Zaklad Roentgenologiczny) of the Municipal Hospital (Szpital Miejski) im. Andrzeja Mieleckiego in Chorzow and the Silesian Zoological Garden (Slaski Ogrod Zoologiczny) in Katowice

"Technique for Investigating Venous Circulation in the Long Bones (Osteomedullography) in the Dog."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 19, No 5, May. 63, pp 244-247.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Authors describe an osteomedullographic method (osseous phlebography) using the Polish contrast medium "Triuropan 300," as well as the normal morphological and functional findings, which are the same for all long bones. The medium gives a good x ray and does not irritate the bone marrow, while the method is safe and can be carried out aseptically. It is recommended for diagnostics of intraosseous or bone marrow diseases, particularly of benign or malignant growths in the early stages. The six references comprise four German and two Western ones.

1/1

GABRYS, Alojzy; GABRYS, Karol

Toxoplasmosis in cats. Wiad. parazyt. 9 no.3:201-210 '63.

1. Wojewodzki Zaklad Higieny Weterynaryjnej, Katowice.
(CAT DISEASES) (TOXOPLASMOSIS, ANIMAL)
(ZOONOSES)

GABRYS, Karol.J.; PRZESMYCKA, Irena

Proteinogram in experimental toxoplasmosis in the dog. Wiad. parazyt. 9 no.6:531-534 '63

1. Wojewodzki Zaklad Higieny Weterynarnej, Katowice.

GABRYS, Karol; SZAFLARSKI, Jerzy

Allergometric studies of toxoplasmosis in dogs. Wiad. parazyt. 10 no.4:387-388 '64

1. Wojewodzki Zaklad Higieny Weterynaryjnej, Katowice.

GOLA, Alfred; MORSKI, Tadeusz; GABRYS, Krzysztof

Evaluation of the clinical and chemical effect of intramuscular polythiazide (renese). Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.12:1561-1565 '64.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. E. Szczeklik).

GABRYS, M .

The opening of the workshop in industrial hygiene and safety in the Krakow Industral Alchol Works. p. 298.

OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENTWO I HIGINA PRACY
Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1955
Warszawa

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

GABRYS, M.

"B. Szoic and M. Nowicki's Higiena i bezpieczenstwo pracy w chlodniach (Industrial Hygiene and Safety in Refrigeration Plants); a book review."

p. 18 (Ochrona Pracy; Bezpieczenstwo I Higiena Pracy) Vol. 10, no. 2, Feb. 1956
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

GARRY, K.

Regarding protective clothing.

p. 28 (Ochrona Pracy; Bezpieczenstwo I Higiena Pracy. Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1956. Warszaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

GABRYS, M.

A few words about hygiene and industrial safety. p.24
(OCHRONA PRACY; BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY, Vol. 12, No. 6, June 1957, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

GABRYS, Pawel

CA

2

Determination of the ignition temperatures of solid fuels. Wojciech Olpiński and Paweł Gabryś (Inst. Węglowy, Zakład Chem. Przeróbki, Katowice, Poland). *Biul. Inst. Wegl.* (Katowice), *Komun.* No. 59, 15 pp. (1959) (English summary).—The app. of Swietoslawski and Roga (cf. [illegible] 22, 2047) was used for the detn. of the ignition temp. of solid fuels. The effects of particle size of the fuel and location of the thermocouple on reproducibility of results were observed. The testing of 5 fractions of particle sizes [illegible] mm. and [illegible] with ignition temps. of [illegible] showed that the 0.5–1.0 mm. fraction gave the best reproducibility. Locating the thermocouple 5 mm. above the grate of the reaction cell increased the precision of the results. It was found that at least three detns. were necessary for a precise av. Examn. of temp.-time curves and ignition temps. showed that nonhomogeneity of the [illegible] was responsible for differences in [illegible] temps. Thus the difference between the highest and lowest ignition temps. (based on several tests) has been [illegible] as a test for the homogeneity of a fuel. W. E. [illegible]

GABRYS, P.

POL.

Olpiński W., Gabryś P., Pawlikowski T., Rozmus J. **Spontaneous Ignition of Bituminous Coals.**

„Samozapalność węgli kamiennych". (Prace Gł. Inst. Górn. No. 139), Stalinogród, 1953, PWT, 38 pp., 28 figs., 27 tabs.

A chemical analysis of 35 samples of coal originating from 10 collieries was carried out, and the spontaneous ignition, density and specific surface determined. Oxygen adsorption and sorption in a temperature range from 0 to 50°C were, together with the correlation of these properties, determined for a proportion of the samples. Six of the samples were tested in laboratory apparatus, and the effect was determined at 50% and 80% of grade and granulation of the coal, of oxidising time, of rate of air flow and of oxygen concentration on variations in the air flow. The same samples of Nut II size coal were, in progressively increasing temperatures, examined on a semi-technical scale. The speeds of spontaneous heating in individual coals and composition of combustion products at various temperatures and rate of flow were fixed, and the influence of oxidation upon the mechanical strength of coal investigated. The observations made served as the basis for a description of the mechanism of low-temperature oxidation. Moreover, they led to the submission of a more reliable definition as to the susceptibility of coal to spontaneous heating, and to the suggestion of a method, which could probably be used to advantage in colliery practice, for interpreting analyses of the „atmosphere" of coal. Principal conclusions: —

GABRYŚ, PAWEŁ

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Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Spontaneous ignition of bituminous coals. I. Dependence of spontaneous ignition of coals on the sorptive power for nitrogen and oxygen. Wojciech Olpiński and Paweł Gabryś. *Prace Głównego Inst. Górnictwa, Komun.* No. 139, 4-15(1953)(English summary).—Because of the high thermal effect of oxidation of atoms on corners and edges of the pores, the specific surface of 35 different flame and gas-flame coals was detd. from isotherms of N adsorption at a temp. of approx. −195°. Changes in temp., granulation, and whether the sample is kept in the atm. of N or air have only a minor effect on the sp. surface. The lower the sp. surface, the lower are hygroscopic I_2O, d., and tendency to spontaneous ignition. At a surface of 10 sq. m. per g. volatile matter approaches a max. of approx. 40%. The C content is lower at higher sp. surface. There is no relation between sp. surface and contents of H and S. The sorption of O_2 and N was detd. at 0, 20, and 50°, on 2-g. samples. After 2 hrs.' adsorption, the amts. of O_2 desorbed by pumping and amts. of adsorbed N are of the same range. The amt. of chemically combined O increases with temp.; at 50° most of the O is chemically combined. II. Changes in composition of the "atmosphere" of coals at the temperature of the beginning spontaneous ignition. Wojciech Olpiński, Tadeusz Pawlikowski, and Jerzy Rozmus. *Ibid.* 13-20.—Air at 50-80° was blown at velocities of 2-30 cm./min. through a 1-m. column of coal. After 12 hrs., sorbed O_2, and O converted to CO_2 were detd. After the initial period of rapid changes the O consumed approached a const. value. The formula of Schmidt and Elder (*C.A.* 31, 1836⁹) showing the relation between reaction time quantity of O reacting was found satisfactory, especially after the initial period of 3–4 hrs. The formula applies also to the amt. of O sorbed. III. Investigations of the spontaneous ignition process on a pilot-plant scale. Wojciech Olpiński and Tadeusz Pawlikowski, *Ibid.* 29-31.—The oxidation of coal causes a decrease in mech. strength. Aerodynamic resistance of a 3-m. layer of screened coal in various heating stages, at an air velocity of 10 cm./min., was 120-150 mm. of water gage. A period of rapid temp. rise for all coals began at approx. 80°. The required time for reaching this temp. is characteristic for the particular coal, and varies

from 13 to 34 days. Washed coal heated most rapidly, although Lab. tests indicated that the coal was hardly liable to spontaneous ignition. High ash and moisture contents greatly retard spontaneous heating. The ratios of oxygen converted to CO_2 to O adsorbed and of O converted to CO to O adsorbed are more sensitive to changes of temp. than is the ratio of O converted to CO_2 to total decrease of O in the air stream. IV. Mechanism of the low-temperature oxidation and evaluation of the tendency of coals to spontaneous ignition in view of preceding investigations. Wojciech Olpiński. *Ibid.* 32-4.—Adsorption of O, which is fairly high above 50°, is rather small compared with chemisorption, which increases rapidly with the rise of temp. At the same time the amt. of O that forms CO_2 and CO increases. At 100–150° chemisorption reaches its max. At low temps. the rate of CO_2 formation depends on the decompn. of surface complex rather than on the rate of formation of this complex. 45 references. P. J. Hendel—

2/2
Wojciech
Olpiński

(3)

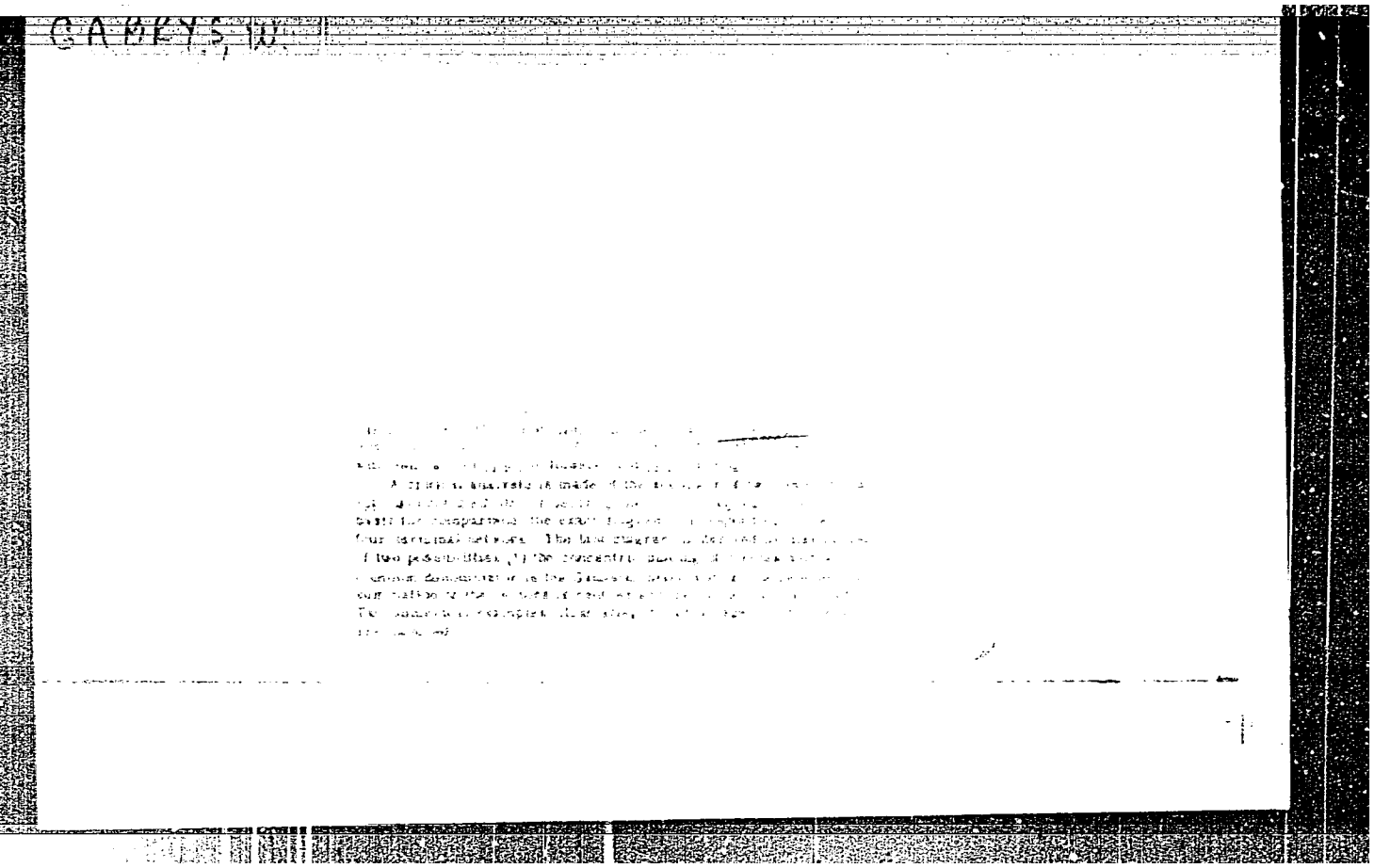
5

GABRYS, T.; GUBERNAT, S.; JACKIEWICZ, J.

"Betterments of grasslands near Zarnowiec in the Pilica Valley; also remarks by T. Bartoszek, K. Jacniacki, and W. Sawicki."

p. 515 (Gospodarka Wodna) Vol. 17, no. 11, Nov. 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958



GABRYS, Wieslaw

Internal amplidyne feedback through short-circuited stator windings. Archiw automat 9 no. 1:23-42 '64.

GABRYS, Wieslaw, dr

"Practical computation of electric D. C. machines" by S. Loutzky. Reviewed by Wieslaw Gabrys. Przegl elektrotechn 40 no. 2: 110-111 F '64.

GABRYSZEWSKI, S.

Canoeing to the boundaries of peace on Poland's waters. p. 6.
TURYSTA. (Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze) Warszawa.
No. 5, May 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, no. 12, December 1955

GABRYSZEWSKI, S.

GABRYSZEWSKI, S. School for canoists. p. 22, No. 2, Feb. 1956. Warszawa, Poland
Turysta

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

GABRYSZEWSKI, TADEUSZ

Gabryszewski, Tadeusz. Domowe instalacje wodociagowo-kanalizacyjne; skrypt dla studentow wydz. Architektury. (We Wroclawiu) Panstwowe Zaklady Wydawn. Szkolynch, 1951. (Water-supply and canalization installations. Pt. 1. Materials, fittings, accessories, and equipment of a water-supply and sewage system; a textbook. Bibl.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

[redacted], T.

"Calculating diameters of sewer pipes."
Gaz, Woda i Technika Sanitarna, Warsaw, Vol 28, No 4, Apr. 1954, p. 103

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

GABRYSZEWSKI, Tadeusz

Wiktor Mamak; obituary. Archiw hydrotech 10 no.2:319-321 '63.

ZAWADZKI, Jerzy, prof. dr inz.; CIESLAR, Boguslaw, dr inz.;
GABRYSZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, dr inz.; OKOLOW, Bronislaw, dr inz.;
GODOWICZ, Tadeusz, dr inz.

Certain mechanical problems in the design of high-power turbo-generators. Przegl elektrotechn 40 no.5:222 My '64.

1. Department of Technical Mechanics, Technical University, Wroclaw (for Zawadzki, Cieslar, Gabryszewski, Okolow).
2. Dolmel Works, Wroclaw (for Godowicz).

SVETLITSKIY, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; STASENKO, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GABRYUK, V.I., inzh.

Steady motion and minor vibrations of an elastic string. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:57-67 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

SVETLITSKIY, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GABRYUK, V.I., inzh.

Investigating the steady motion of a string along a rough cylindrical surface. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.4:28-35 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ACC NR: AP7002173 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/006/0519/0520

AUTHOR: Gabsatarova, S. A.; Kabakchi, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of the dose of the products of the nuclear reaction $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$ and of the temperature in the reaction zone when thermal neutrons act on borate glasses

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 519-520

TOPIC TAGS: borate glass, neutron irradiation, neutron absorption, alpha particle reaction, lithium, heptane, neutron reaction, cracking reaction/ VVR-M reactor

ABSTRACT: In view of increasing interest in the use of neutron absorption for vulcanization of rubber, for spot welding of polymers, and other purposes, the authors have determined by calculations and by experiment the energy which α particles and Li^7, produced when thermal neutrons act on borate glass, can transfer to a medium. Tables are presented of the energy transferred to the medium by the α particles and by the Li^7 recoil nuclei, as calculated by graphically integrating the contributions from different layers of the glass. The calculations were checked by experiments in one of the channels of a VVR-M reactor. The test procedure is briefly described. The tests agreed with the results of the calculations. The medium tested was n-heptane under cracking conditions. The results also showed that an appreciable fraction of the kinetic energy of the α particles and the Li^7 nuclei

Card 1/2 UDC: 614.8: 539.12.04

ACC NR: AP7002173

is converted into heat, raising the heptane to a temperature necessary for radiation-thermal cracking. The temperature is uniquely related to the reactor power and thus can be regulated by varying the reactor power. This relation is almost linear in the 250 - 450C range. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula, and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 31May66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

KALANTAR, N.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: MANNAFOVA, V.S.; GLAZUNOV, V.I.; GAISATAROVA, S.A.; KUL'MURZINA, L.Kh.; AKHMETZYANOV, Ch.K.

Turbine oil 22 from Tuymazy crudes. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.9:29-34 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Insulating oils)

KALANTAR, N.G.; FRYAZINOV, V.V.; YEVSYUKOV, Ye.I.; EDEL'SHTEYN, I.Ya.; BONDARENKO, M.F.; Prinimali uchastiye: MANNAFOVA, V.S, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YANGURAZOVA, D.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GABSATTAROVA, S.A., laborant; YUSUPOVA, F.S., laborant KUZ'MINA, A.Ya., laborant

Transformer oil from the distillates of sulfur-bearing eastern crudes. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 5 no. 11:15-22 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Otdel khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR; Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod; Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
2. Otdel khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (for Mannafova, Yangurazova, Gabsattarova, Yusupova, Kuz'mina).
(Insulating oil)

KALANTAR, N.G.; GLAZUNOV, V.I.; MANNAFOVA, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: GAESATTAROVA, S.A.; OKUNEV, I.Ye.; KUL'MURZINA, L.Kh.; AKHMETZYANOV, Ch.R.

Composition and properties of turbine distillates from Tuymazy crudes. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.9:31-38 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.

KATS, P.D.; GABUCHIYA, A.K.

Cholinesterase activity of the blood in healthy children. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.5:109-111 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

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9.2180

S/048/60/024/010/006/033
B013/B063

AUTHORS: Lundin, A. G., Aleksandrov, K. S., Mikhaylov, G. M., and Gabuda, S. P.

TITLE: Study of Some Piezoelectric Substances by the Method of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 10, pp. 1195-1197

TEXT: The application of the method of nuclear magnetic resonance to the study of polycrystalline specimens is dealt with. This method served for examining polycrystalline specimens of Rochelle salt, triglycine sulfate and potassium ferrocyanide. The tests were conducted within a temperature range covering the phase transition points of these substances. For an increase of the signal level, the specimens which had a volume of about 2 cm^3, were pressed by applying a pressure of 100 kp/cm^{-2}. The experimental arrangement is described in Ref. 8. The following results were obtained: Rochelle salt - $KNaC_4H_4O_6 \cdot 4H_2O$: at a temperature of +23°C (Fig. 1, 1) the second moment exhibits a jump of 4 oe^2. This is in agree-

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ment with the data of Ref. 6. No modification of the second moment was observed in the region of the lower Curie point. Triglycine sulfate - $(NH_3CH_2COO)_3 \cdot H_2SO_4$: Curve 2 (Fig. 1) shows that the second moment retains the same magnitude in a wide temperature range, and amounts to ~ 8 oe^2. Experimental results do not contradict the data of Ref. 10. Potassium ferrocyanide $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$: The piezoelectric phase transition at -22°C was discovered in 1959 (Ref. 11). Curve 3 (Fig. 1) shows the change of the line width with phase transition. Fig. 2 gives the modification in the form of the resonance line derived on the passage through the Curie point. P. P. Kobeko and I. V. Kurchatov are mentioned. The present paper was read at the Third Conference on Piezoelectricity, which took place in Moscow, from January 25 to 30, 1960. There are 2 figures and 13 references: 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

L 18720-63 EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 GG/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3003903 S/0181/63/005/007/2009/2011

AUTHORS: Lundin, A. G.; S. P. Gabuda 64 62

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the electrical-field gradient in ferroelectric sodium nitrite 21

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 2009-2011

TOPIC TAGS: temperature, electrical field, gradient, ferroelectric, Na, N, O, phase transition, lattice vibration, thermal vibration, magnetic resonance, spontaneous polarization

ABSTRACT: The authors have undertaken this study because they believe a knowledge of the intracrystalline electrical field to be essential for an explanation of spontaneous polarization in crystals. Considering this knowledge to be obtainable by investigating the magnetic resonance of nuclei possessing electrical quadrupolar moments, they studied the magnetic resonance of Na^{23} nuclei in $NaNO_2$ in the temperature range 20-200C. They found that with increase in temperature the distance between components of the spectra and, consequently, the gradient of the electrical field along the a and b directions actually diminished, whereas the gradient did not change along the c axis. Their measurements indicate that in the investigated

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003903

temperature interval the crystal does not expand but rather contracts along the c axis during heating. This suggests that a decrease in gradient in this direction (because of thermal vibration of the lattice) may be compensated for by an increase in gradient due to shortening of the interatomic spacing. Anomalies in the temperature-dependence curves for the splitting of components were found at 163 and 178C. A jump at 178C is independent proof that phase transition occurs at this temperature. The authors conclude that a more complete understanding of the nature of phase transitions at 163 and 178C may be possible after theoretical computation of the electrical-field gradients in $NaNO_2$, starting from actual models representing charge distribution and the mechanism of spontaneous polarization, and then comparing these with the experimental values obtained. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki SO AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk (Institute of Physics, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Feb63 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

S/058/61/000/010/031/100
A001/A101

147900

AUTHOR: Gabuda, S.P.

TITLE: On the frequency shift of nuclear magnetic resonance in superconductors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 158, abstract 10V311 (V sb. "Paramagnitn. rezonans", Kazan', Kazansk. un-t, 1960, 183-185)

TEXT: The ratio of magnetic susceptibility of superconducting electrons to magnetic susceptibility of free electrons is calculated for the case of superconducting metals. It is found that this quantity depends on the specimen size. The formula derived explains well the difference between the data of Rife (RZhFiz, 1958, no. 2, 3241) and Knight et al. (RZhFiz, 1957, no. 9, 22410) as to the Knight shift of nuclear magnetic resonance signals in superconducting colloidal mercury.

N. Pomerantsev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

LUNDIN, A.G.; ALEKSANDROV, K.S.; MIKHALOV, G.M.; GABUDA, S.P.

Investigating some seignettoelectrics by the nuclear magnetic resonance method. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 24 no.10:1195-1197 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Nuclear magnetic resonance) (Ferroelectric substances)

LUNDIN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.; GABUDA, S.P.

Studying the reorientation of the guanidinum ion in the ferroelectric $C(NH_2)_3 . Al(SO_4)_2 . 6H_2O$ by the nuclear magnetic resonance method. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.5:1282-1288 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk i Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Ferroelectric substances) (Guanidinium) (Nuclear magnetic resonance)

26690
S/056/61/041/005/005/038
B104/B108

24.7900 (1144, 1143, 1482)

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, G. M., Lundin , A. G., Gabuda, S. P.

TITLE: Magnetic resonance of F^{19} nuclei in the $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ ferroelectric

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 5(11), 1961, 1370-1374

TEXT: The authors studied the second moment of the nuclear magnetic resonance absorption line of F^{19} in $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ in the temperature range of from -183°C to room temperature. The second moment of this line is determined by the structure of the crystal and may be calculated by Van Vleck's formula (Phys. Rev., 74, 1168, 1948). The authors assume that the $(BeF_4)^{2-}$ ion is a regular tetrahedron with the Be atom as its center. The distances F-F and F-Be are 2.63 and 1.61 Å, respectively. Moreover, it is assumed that the $(BeF_4)^{2-}$ ions and the $(NH_4)^{+}$ ions in the structure

Magnetic resonance of F^{19} nuclei...

of $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ are located just as the $(SO_4)^{2-}$ ions and the $(NH_4)^+$ ions in the structure of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. The second moment of the nuclear magnetic resonance absorption line of F^{19} is shown as a function of temperature in Fig. 1. The change of the second moment in the range from -100 to -20°C is a result of an ordinary rotational transition, connected with a reorientation of the $(BeF_4)^{2-}$ ions around a fixed axis. This axis coincides with the c axis of the crystal. The height of the potential barrier of reorientation as determined from the temperature dependence of the second moment is found to be 9.5 ± 0.4 kcal/mole. B. Mattias and D. Remeyka (Sb. Fizika dielektrikov (Physics of Dielectrics); Gostekhizdat, 1960, p. 305) are mentioned. The authors thank V. A. Koptsik for submitting the crystal investigated, and K. S. Aleksandrov for his interest and valuable advice. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 12 references: 4 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: R. Pepinsky, F. Yona, Phys. Rev., 105, 344, 1957; Y. Okaya, K. Vedam, R. Pepinsky. Acta Cryst.

Magnetic resonance of F^{19} nuclei...

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S/056/61/041/005/003/038
B104/B108

11, 307, 1958; R. Blinc, I. Levstek, Phys. and Chem. Solids, 12, 295, 1960, T. P. Das. J. Chem. Phys., 27, 675, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1961

Card 3/4

88408

S/020/61/136/004/021/026
B028/B060

9.4300 (1043, 1137, 1138)

AUTHORS: Lundin, A. G., Mikhaylov, G. M., and Gabuda, S. P.

TITLE: Behavior of Crystal Water in the $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ Ferroelectric

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 4, pp. 864-867

TEXT: Monoclinic crystals of this salt have four $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ molecules per elementary cell (a=9.32A, b=16.84A, c=9.32A). A study of this salt by the method of the magnetic proton resonance led to the discovery of a considerable change of the second moment of proton absorption lines on the passage through the Curie point. The second moment of absorption lines is given by

$S = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(H) \cdot (H - H_0)^2 dH$, where f(H) is the normalized function of the line shape, $(H - H_0)$ = difference between magnetic field strength and resonance field strength; it characterizes the interaction of protons in

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Behavior of Crystal Water in the $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ Ferroelectric

S/020/61/136/004/021/026
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matter, and its change points to a change in the position or in the mobility of the protons. The signal-to-noise ratio was increased by using crystal powder pressed at 150 kg/cm^2 in a cylinder 13 mm in diameter and 20 mm long. Single crystals ($12\times6\times20$cm^3 and $12\times8\times20$cm^3) were also examined in a special Dewar vessel at temperatures between 77 and 400°K. Absorption spectra were taken at a magnetic field strength H_0 = 3000 oersteds with a change of field strength of 0.0194 and 0.0097 oe/sec. Fig. 1 shows the dependence of the second moment of the lines on temperature, Fig. 2 the proton resonance spectra at various temperatures. The second moment was calculated with $S = S_0+S_1$; S_0 = intramolecular part, caused by a pair interaction of protons in the H_2O molecule, S_1 = intermolecular part caused by the interaction of "pair" protons with other nuclei which display a magnetic moment. The following relations hold for polycrystals: $S_o = 358.1\cdot10^{-48} r^{-6}$,

$$S_1 = 358.1\cdot10^{-48} \sum_j r_j^{-6} + \frac{4}{15} \sum_k I_k(I_k+1) g_k^2 \beta^2 r_k^{-6},$$ where r = distance in cm

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Behavior of Crystal Water in the $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ Ferroelectric

between the protons in the H_2O molecule, r_k = distance from other nuclei with spin I_k and the hydromagnetic ratio g_k, r_j = distance from protons of other H_2O molecules, β = nuclear magneton. Fig. 3 shows an absorption line of a $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ single crystal at -183°C with a maximum splitting of $\Delta H_{max} = 21.6$ oersteds. The widening of the line peak is mainly caused by intermolecular interaction. The calculation for the intermolecular part gives $S_1 = 0.6 \pm 0.66$ oe^2. S_0 calculated on the basis of $\Delta H_{max} = 3\mu r^{-3}$ (μ = magnetic moment of the protons, r=1.575±0.015A) gives 23.5±1.2 oe^2. The second moment of 23.5 oe^2 is typical of the rigid H_2O molecule in the crystal hydrate. There are two reasons accounting for S dropping at -150°C: distance of protons from one another, or appearance of rotational or translational degrees of freedom at the H_2O molecule. Doublet lines disappear at -35°C, which is indicative of the fact that at this temperature all molecules undergo rearrangement. For the "third" water molecule in $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, the doublet disappears only at -20°. Near the Curie point, the drop of the potential barrier proves that a rearrangement of the molecules connected with a change of symmetry. The central peak of

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Behavior of Crystal Water in the $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ Ferroelectric

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the curve at +60°C is due to self-diffusion of the H_2O molecule. There are 3 figures and 10 references: 4 Soviet, 2 Japanese, and 4 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR). Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut Krasnoyarsk (Siberian Technological Institute Krasnoyarsk)

PRESENTED: July 21, 1960, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1960

Card 4/6

MIKHAYLOV, G.M.; LUNDIN, A.G.; GABUDA, S.P.; ALEKSANDROV, K.S.

Proton magnetic resonance in selenurea. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6: 1406-1408 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Kondrat'yevym.
(Urea) (Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

GABUDA, S. P.

"NMR-studies of the phase transitions in ferroelectrics."

report presented at the Symposium on Phase Transitions in Solids, 6th General Assembly, Intl. Union of Crystallography, Rome, Italy, 16-18 Sep 1963.

(Institute of Physics, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences, Krasnojarsk, USSR)

GABUDA, S.P.; LUNDIN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.

Magnetic resonance of protons in desmine. Geokhimiia no.4: 436-439 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fiziki, Krasnoyarsk.
(Protons) (Stilbite)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

GABUDA, S.P.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.

Magnetic resonance of protons of water in zeolites at low temperatures. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.3:446-447 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.
(Zeolites--Spectra)

LUNDIN, A.G.; GABUDA, S.P.

Temperature dependence of the electric field gradient in the ferroelectric $NaNO_2$. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.7:2009-2011 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.
(Ferroelectric crystals) (Electric field)

GABUDA, S.P.; LUNDIN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.; ALEKSANDROV, K.S.

Position of hydrogen atoms in natrolite. Kristallografiia 8 no.3:388-392 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

GABUDA, S.P. MIKHAYLOV, G.M.

Reorientation of water molecules in heulandite. Izv. SO AN SSSR no. 11 Ser.khim.nauk no.3:123-125 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.

GABUDA, S.P.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.; ALEKSANDROV, K.S.

Behavior of zeolite water and the symmetry of harmotome. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.6:1360-1362 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom M.M. Dubininym.

GABUDA, S.P.; LAGARINSKIY, [illegible]

Proton resonance in uranium peroxide hydrates. Zhur. struk. khim. 5 no. 2:303-305 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

GAGARINSKIY, Yu.A.; GARIFYANOV, N.S.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.

Proton magnetic resonance in uranium tetrafluoride crystal hydrates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.3:383-385 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk, Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.

GABUDA, S.P.; GAGARINSKIY, Yu.V.; LUNDIN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.

Magnetic resonance of F^{19} nuclei in uranium and thorium tetrafluorides. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.5:789-791 S-O '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk, i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

BELITSKIY, I.A.; BUKIN, G.V.; GABUDA, S.P.; MIKHAYLOV, G.F.

Investigation of laumontite using the method of nuclear magnetic resonance. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5:1038-1040 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Sobolevym.

L 26611-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)
S/0032/65/JW/JG/DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5004003 S/0089/65/018/001/0040/0045

AUTHORS: Gagarinskiy, Yu. V.; Khanayev, Ye. I.; Galkin, N. P.; Anan'yeva, L. A.; Gabuda, S. P.

TITLE: On the crystal hydrate $UF_4 \cdot 0.75H_2O$

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 40-45

TOPIC TAGS: crystal hydrate, uranium fluoride, dehydration, crystal syngony, water of crystallization, phase transition

ABSTRACT: X-ray diffraction, refractometry, ir spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance, and thermography are used to investigate a new hydrated form of uranium tetrafluoride with composition $UF_4 \cdot 0.75H_2O$, and the product of its dehydration. The results have shown that this form is a hitherto unknown crystal hydrate of uranium tetrafluoride of monoclinic syngony. The water is retained in this crystal

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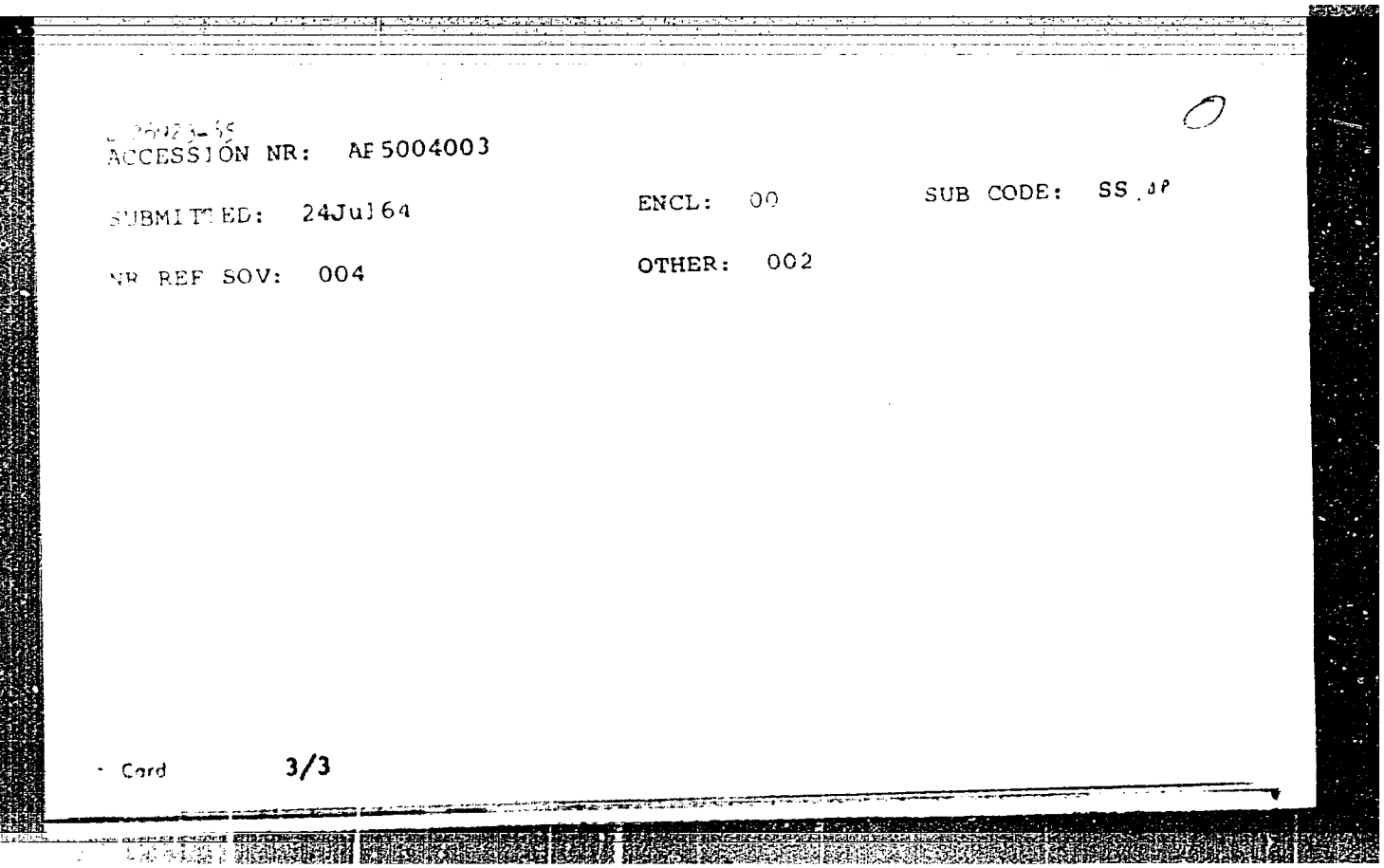
hydrate by the hydrogen bond with fluorine. Depending on the strength of the bond, the water molecules can be subdivided into three groups, corresponding to three peaks in the absorption bands of the valence and deformation vibrations of the O-H bond. Dehydration of the investigated crystal hydrate proceeds in two stages. The syngony of the initial crystal hydrate is conserved at least down to the $UF_4 \cdot H_2O$ core. With further dehydration (to 0.5 H_2O), the substance experiences a phase transformation accompanied by a change in the structure. The crystal lattice of the phase produced is quite close to that of the crystal hydrate of cubic syngony. "The authors thank S. S. Batsanov for refractometric investigations, taking the ir spectra, and a discussion of the results, and also L. A. Khripin for taking the thermograms. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None



ACCESSION NR: AF5004003

SUBMITTED: 24Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, AP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 57020-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EEC(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pt-7/Pi-4/
P1-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016116 UR/0048/65/029/006/0907/0909

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, K.S.; Gabuda, S.P.; Lundin, A.G.

TITLE: Proton magnetic resonance in ferroelectric dicalcium strontium propionate /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser.fizicheskaya, v.29,no.6,1965,907-909

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, polycrystal, magnetic resonance, proton resonance, phase transition, calcium compound, strontium compound, organic compound

ABSTRACT: The proton magnetic resonance spectra of polycrystalline samples of $Ca_2Sr(CH_3CH_2COO)_6$ were investigated from room temperature to -196°C in a magnetic field of 3000 Oe. The measurements were undertaken to obtain information concerning the disposition of the CH_3CH_2 groups in the crystal lattice. The polycrystalline samples were obtained by evaporating solutions of calcium and strontium propionates

L 57020-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016116

and the magnetic resonance apparatus has been described elsewhere (A. G.Lundin and G.M.Mikhaylov, Pribory i tekhn.eksp.,No.2,92,1960). Above the 8.5°C ferroelectric Curie point the second moment of the absorption line was 5 Oe^2. At the Curie point the second moment increased to 8 Oe^2 and remained at this value to liquid nitrogen temperatures where it began to increase gradually with decreasing temperature. These absorption widths are compared with widths calculated with different assumptions concerning the behavior of the CH_3 and CH_2 groups in the lattice. It is concluded that the ferroelectric transition cannot be due to reorientation of the CH_3 and CH_2 groups about the C-C bonds but is probably related to the fact that the propionate ion is not planar. According to this hypothesis transitions between two equally probable nonplanar configurations would be possible above the Curie point but not below it. "The authors thank A.I.Rostuntseva for the synthesis of the compound and N.F.Kostin for the x-ray identification." Orig.art.has: 2 figures.

L 57020-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016116

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute, Siberian Section of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 009

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6018555 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1889/1894

AUTHOR: Lundin, A. G.; Gabuda, S. P.

ORG: Institute of Physics, SO AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk (Institut fiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Anisotropy of magnetic screening of nuclei of F^{19} in single-crystal LaF_3

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1889-1894

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum compound, fluoride, nmr spectrum, temperature dependence, magnetic anisotropy, chemical bonding, conjugated bond system

ABSTRACT: The magnetic screening was investigated by plotting the nuclear magnetic resonance spectra in cylindrical single-crystal LaF_3 cut with axes parallel to [100] and [001]. The NMR spectra were obtained with a modified JNM-3H-60 BL-2 spectrometer at fixed frequencies 15 and 37 Mc at temperatures from room temperature to -100C. The rate of variation of the magnetic field was ~2 Oe/min. The shift of the NMR spectrum components was determined by using liquid C_6F_6 as a standard. The magnetic screening constants of the nuclei of the two nonequivalent groups of fluorine atoms in the structure were determined and used to obtain certain parameters of the electronic structure of the crystal. These include the relations between the screening-tensor components and the charge matrix elements, the populations of the orbitals of the valence shell of fluorine, the degree of ionicity of the σ coupling and others. It is shown that the σ bonds of LaF_I are strongly ionic (up to 94%), and the covalent component of the LaF_I bond is made up almost entirely by π bonds. Consequently the

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L 41607-66

ACC NR: AP6018555

6

system of π electrons of the F_I atoms together with the π electrons of the La atoms form a conjugated system of bonds similar to the π-bonds in graphite. This explains the metallic character of the reflection of light from the cleavage plane of LaF_3 observed experimentally. The authors thank P. P. Feofilov and B. I. Maksakov for supplying the LaF_3 crystals and A. I. Livshits for help with recording and processing the spectra. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2

L 05023-67 EWI(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/JG/GG

ACC NR: AP6032465 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/003/0707/0710

AUTHOR: Gabuda, S. P.; Lundin, A. G.; Gagarinskiy, Yu. V.; Batsanova, L. R.; Khripin, L. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR); Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Nuclear magnetic resonance and hyperfine interaction in crystals of the tysonite structural type

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 3, 707-710

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, hyperfine interaction, hyperfine interaction constant, hyperfine coupling constant, crystal symmetry, tysonite type crystal, fluorine nucleus, flourine compound, trifluoride, cerium trifluoride, praseodymium trifluoride, neodymium trifluoride, uranium trifluoride

ABSTRACT: The magnetic resonance spectra of F^{19} nuclei in cerium trifluoride,

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L 05023-67
ACC NR: AP6032465

praseodymium trifluoride, neodymium trifluoride, and uranium trifluoride polycrystalline samples were studied. The averaged values of local magnetic fields near the fluorine nuclei were determined, and values of hyperfine coupling constants F^{19} nuclei with unpaired electrons were estimated. It was shown that the hyperfine interaction constant in cerium trifluoride is zero, whereas the constant $A_{\perp}$ significantly differs from zero for praseodymium trifluoride, neodymium trifluoride, and uranium trifluoride. The results obtained were interpreted on the basis of symmetry properties of the investigated crystals. The authors thank L. G. Falayeva for preparing all calculations by computer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 021/

Card 2/2 LC

GABRYS, Stefan

Achievements of the heat management in traction. Przegl kolej mechan 14 no.6:171-172, 181-184 Je '62.

1. Zarzad Trakcji, Dyrekcja Okregowa Kolei Panstwowych, Poznan.

GABUCH'YAN, V.M.

[The economy of Great Beitain in the world capitalist economic system after the Second World War]Ekonomika Anglii vo vsemirnoi kapitalisticheskoi sisteme khoziaistva; posle Vtoroi Mirovoi voiny. Erevan, Izd-vo Erevanskogo gos. univ., 1962. 209 p.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Great Britain—Economic conditions)

GABUDA, S.P.

Diffusion of water molecules in nitrolite. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:840-843 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Kondrat'yevym.
(Nitrolite) (Water) (Diffusion)

GAMDEANU, Iacob, Ing.

Prestressing of suspension springs. Constr mas 15 no.11/12: 779-781 N-D '63.

RUSZOWSKI, Marian; BAERTI, Juan M.; GABUDZA, George J.

Disorders of amino acid excretion in acute potassium deficiency in patients with liver cirrhosis treated with mercury preparations. Poznan. tow. przyjaciol nauk wydz. lek 21 no.2:83-95 '61.
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS ther) (DIRUETICS MERCURIAL ther)
(POTASSIUM defic) (AMINO ACIDS urine)

CHOGOVADZE, G.I., red.; GOMELAURI, N.G., red.; DZHOMARDZHIDZE, G.S., red.; GABUNIYA, A.A., red.; CHIAYEV, I.S., red.; GANGIA, A.K., red.; ABESADZE, N.K., red.; YAKIMOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Forty years of Georgian industries, 1921-1961] Promyshlennost' Gruzii za 40 let, 1921-1961 g.g. Tbilisi, izd-vo "Zaria Vostoka," 1961. 253 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Georgia. Ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.

(Georgia—Industries)

GABUNIYA, A.M., geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KACHIBAYA, I.D., redaktor

[Kokhorskii State Citurs Farm] Kokhorskii tsitrusovyi sovkhoz. Tbilisi, M-vo sovkhozov Gruzinskoi SSR, 1955. 55 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:7)

1. Direktor Kokhorskogo tsitrusovogo sovkhoza (for Gabuniya)
(Citrus fruits)

MAYSURADZE, Z.N.; GABUNIYA, D.S.; LEGRAN, N.E.; MAKADZE, M.M.; MAKHATADZE, N.K.; SARKISOVA, Ye.G.; TSIBADZE, D.S.

Microvascular system of the cerebral cortex in dogs. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 26 no.4:469-476 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.D. Zurabashvili.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX--BLOOD VESSELS)

GABUNIYA, D.V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the problem of anesthesia in operations [redacted] goiter)" Tbilisi, 1 58, 20 pp (Tbilisi State Med Inst) 200 copies (KL, 50-58, 12[illegible])

GABUNIYA, D.V.

Anesthesia in goiter operations. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 21 no.4: 485-489 O '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D. Eristavi.
(ANESTHESIA) (GOITER)

BARABADZE, I.I.; BAKRADZE, G.S.; BERIDZE, G.I.; VAKHVAKHISHVILI, N.I.; GABUNIYA, G.A.; GABUNIYA, Sh.V.; GANGIYA, A.A.; GOGOBERIDZE, Ya.A.; DZIMISTARISHVILI, A.I. [deceased]; ZNAMENSKIY, K.F.; KVANTALIANI, N.A.; NIKOLAYSHVILI, V.S.; TOPADZE, L.I.; KHUNTSARIYA, A.G.; YAKOBASHVILI, N.Z.; DZHOMARDZHIDZE, G.S., red.; ROYNISHVILI, N.I., red.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Food industry of the Georgian S.S.R. during the last 40 years] Pishchevaia promyshlennost' Gruzinskoi SSR za 40 let. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Georgia--Food industry)

GABUNIA, G. Sh., Cand Med Sci -- "Hygienic ~~features~~ characteristics of labor and living conditions of the Chiatur manganese-miners workers." Tbilisi, 1961. (Tbilisi State Med Inst) (KL, 8-61, 260)

GABUNIYA, G.V.

Device for suspending a liner and making the intermediate casing airtight. Burenie no.4:29-31 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Upravleniye "Glavmorneft'".

GABUNIYA, K.G.

Investigating the creep and stress relaxation of high-strength reinforcement steel. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 39 no.2:383-389 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut stroitel'noy mekhaniki i seysmostoykosti AN GruzSSR. Submitted February 6, 1965.

MCHEDLIDZE, Juram Andreyevich, mlad. nauchn. sotr., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; GABUNIA, L.K., red.

[Fossil Cetacea of the Caucasus] Iskopaemye kitoobraznye Kavkaza. Tbilisi, Izd-vo"Metsniereba," 1964. 144 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut paleobiologii AN Gruz.SSR.

1. GABUNIYA, I.A.

Country : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Honeybee

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13 1958, No. 59659

AUTHOR : Gabuniya, I.A.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Apiculture of Georgia.

ORIG. PUB. : Pchelovodstvo, 1957, No.11, 19-23

ABSTRACT : In Georgia, apiculture exists from time immemorial. In many places which are not populated , even now wild bees do exist. In 1930, the bee colonies numbered 22 thous. and in 1957 there were more than 250 thous. colonies. In the high-mountain districts of the southern slope of the Main Caucasian Range, a well known Gray Georgian honeybee is found which is characterized by a good honey production, peacefulness, limited

CARD: 1/2

GABUNIYA, K.P.

Production costs in the Tea industry of Georgia in the postwar period [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Tbil. GU 81:59-87 '59. (MIRA 14:2)

(Georgia--Tea)

GABLNTYA, K.P.

Organization of tea production. Trudy TbF 1. [illegible]
163. [illegible]

GABUNIYA, L.F.

USSR.

621.311.42 : 621.398

2199. **Operation of a telecontrolled substation.** L. F. GABUNIYA AND F. A. KULIKOV. *Elekt. Stantsii*, 1954, No. 11, 47–49. In Russian.

This substation contains two transformers, each rated 15/15/10 MVA 110/38·5/6·6 kV, and interconnects three power stations and five 6·6 kV load feeders. The incoming lines are at all three voltage levels. All switching is with solenoid-operated oil circuit-breakers controlled from a central despatching office distant 2·5 km. Telemetering includes also indication of position of o.c.b.s., indication of their faults, non-operation, ground fault on 6–35 kV busbars, remote indication of operation of differential and gas (Buchholtz) power transformer relays, telemetering of current outputs of all three power transformer windings, voltage on the 6 kV busbar and continuous telemetering of frequency on the 110 kV busbar. Details are given of maintenance procedures and of a satisfactory operating experience.

J. ŁUKASZEWICZ

GABUNIYA, L.F., inzhener; FEDORENKO, K.A., inzhener.

Automatizing a small hydroelectric power plant. Elek.sta. 25 no.2:50-51 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

GABUNIYA, L.P., inzhener; FEDORENKO, K.A., inzhener.

Automatic apparatus for switching-in a reserve line by using a high-frequency channel. Elek.sta. 25 no.9:54 S '54.(MLRA 7:9)
(Electric apparatus and appliances)

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